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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

Soviet first deputy premier opened USSR exhibit in N.Y. at start of U.S. tour; Soviet foreign minister claimed Geneva conference had forced "de facto" Western recognition of E. German Govt.

United States

President joined British queen in dedicating St. Lawrence Seaway.

Wheat & tobacco price support-acreage bills vetoed.

Supreme Court invalidated defense plant "risk" program

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Kozlov in U.S. Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov arrived in New York June 28 to open a Soviet Exhibition of Science, Technology & Culture and to meet with Pres. Eisenhower & other U.S. leaders during a 13-day American tour.

Kozlov, 50, regarded as a possible successor to Soviet Premier Khrushchev, flew 5,092 miles non-stop from Moscow in a TU-114 turbo-prop airliner in 11 hr. 6 min.* Among Soviet notables accompanying Kozlov: Andrei N. Tupolev, designer of the TU-114; Mme. Yadgar S. Nasriddinova, Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; Aleksandr A. Soldatov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's American section; Chrmn. Vladimir N. Novikov of the Russian Republic's State Planning Commission.

Kozlov met Pres. Eisenhower for the first time June 29 when a Presidential party, including Vice Pres. Nixon, Commerce Secy. Lewis L. Strauss & U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., paid a brief, informal preview visit to the Soviet exhibition in the New York Coliseum.

The Soviet exhibition, organized under a Jan. 27, 1958, Soviet-U.S. agreement on cultural exchanges, was opened formally June 29 by Kozlov & Vice Pres. Nixon, who was scheduled to open a similar U.S. exhibition in Moscow July 25. [See pp. 147F2, 141E2]

Kozlov expressed hope that the Soviet exhibit & its American counterpart in Moscow would become "yet another breath of the warm wind which is destined to melt the ice of prejudices & misconceptions that cloaks American-Soviet relations." He declared that the Soviet exhibit would show that the USSR was "engaged in peaceful creative labor" aimed at "fulfilling the grand new plans for the development of peaceful economy" and "cannot harbor any evil intentions in regard to other nations," Kozlov declared that Russians still held "strong sympathies . . . towards the American people." He reiterated Soviet appeals for a summit meeting "to exchange opinions on urgent problems of the day."

A message from Premier Khrushchev, read by Kozlov, asserted that "the Soviet people are deeply convinced that differences in our way of life & in our political & social systems should not be an obstacle to fruitful cooperation . . . of the peoples of the Soviet Union & the United States."

Nixon welcomed the Soviet exhibit as an event that might serve to increase understanding between the U.S. & USSR, but he warned that "it would be completely unrealistic to pretend that lack of understanding is the only obstacle to peaceful friendship" or that the "magic formula" of a "conference at the summit . . . will dramatically end world tension." Nixon asserted, however, that despite "basic conflicts of interest & deeply clashing ideologies," "patience & understanding" by U.S. & Soviet leaders would prevent "those differences" from developing "into a conflict which would result in the destruction of our civilization."

In a New York luncheon June 29 with a group of U.S. business leaders, Kozlov had expressed the USSR's eagerness to expand trade & make heavy industrial purchases in the U.S., particularly of chemical industry equipment. (Included in Kozlov's party were the heads of the 10 major Soviet export organizations.) The luncheon was arranged by Adm. Alan G. Kirk, ex-U.S. ambassador to the USSR, & Pres. Robert Dowling of the City Investing Co. at the request of ex-N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, currently visiting the USSR.

Talks With Eisenhower. Kozlov arrived in Washington June 30 and was greeted by Nixon after a 9-hr. car & plane trip from New York during which he stopped at the Camden, N.J. shipyard of the N.Y. Shipbuilding Co. to visit the construction site of the world's first nuclear freighter, the Savannah. Kozlov told newsmen that his mission was to help remove "abnormalities" in U.S.-Soviet relations and restore the "memorable spirit" of "comradeship" that existed during World War II.

Kozlov met with State Secy. Herter July 1 to discuss problems under consideration by the recessed Geneva foreign ministers' conference, then went to the White House for a 70-min. meeting with Pres. Eisenhower. Kozlov told newsmen that he & the President had discussed "the cardinal question . . . of peace." U.S. officials confirmed that they had discussed the Berlin crisis & the possibility of a summit meeting but that no negotiations had taken place and no changes had been indicated in the known U.S. & Soviet positions.

Kozlov lunched July 1 with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Com. & Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johson (Tex.). Committee Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) told newsmen that he had found Kozlov "very genial" & "less inclined to be suspicious" than was First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan. [See p. 18F1]

In his talk with Pres. Eisenhower, Kozlov had charged that American attitudes toward the USSR were typified by the demand for payment in gold for famine relief sent to Russia in 1921-22. Herter & Nixon approached Kozlov at a reception given for him by Nixon that evening to inform Kozlov that the U.S.' 1921-22 food relief for Russia had been a gift for which no payment was asked or received. Kozlov conceded that the American version was "not disputed." Kozlov disclosed that he had refused an invitation to appear on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" because Mikoyan had been cut off while answering a question. He promised that Nixon would be given unlimited time on Soviet television during his visit to Moscow. [See p. 18B2]

Gromyko on Geneva Gains. A statement issued June 28 by Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko declared that the recessed Geneva foreign ministers' talks had forced the Western powers to give "de facto recognition" to the East German Govt.

In a general review of conference progress, Gromyko declared that Western acceptance of East Germany was "one of the important successes of the Geneva conference for the German people." He said that the U.S. had been forced to concede that the West German Govt. "does not & cannot represent all of the German people." He expressed hope that the West would use the recess to "evaluate more soberly the Soviet proposals" and reconsider its intention to maintain West Berlin as "a cancer in the body of Germany."

Pres. Eisenhower told his July 1 news conference that he failed to understand "the reason for his [Gromyko's] conclusions" that the Geneva conference had produced progress toward an East-West summit meeting. Mr. Eisenhower reiterated his objection to summit talks until "there is

* The Soviet airliner, described as the world's largest (167-ft. wingspan, 170-220 passengers) & heaviest (414,000 lb. fully loaded) commercial aircraft, was said to have been outfitted for potential use on a Soviet-U.S. air route sought by the USSR. Designer Tupolev, 70, told newsmen July 1 that the TU-114 was in "serial production," with 12-15 already completed, and would be in commercial service within 3 months. [See Vol. XVII, p. 427A1]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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. . . progress through deeds or . . . an agenda" that could be used by "heads of states." The President insisted that there be "some kind of promise" of the success of a summit meeting before he would commit himself to attend it. [See p. 197E3]

British Foreign Secy. Lloyd told Parliament June 24 that the Geneva talks had forced the USSR's leaders to declare "their willingness to West Berliners' remaining free to choose their own way of life." He reiterated British hopes that "our resumed [Geneva] conference will lead to a meeting of heads of Govts." [See p. 197G3]

(Soviet notes to the U.S., Britain France, Italy & several Balkan countries called formally June 25 for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Balkan & Adriatic areas. The USSR suggested that the U.S., Britain & France join it in guaranteeing the independence of the nations within the proposed zone—Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania.) [See p. 181E3]

ATOMIC ENERGY

USSR Vs. Discussing A-Probe Quota. The Soviet delegation to U.S.-British-Soviet talks in Geneva on banning nuclear tests refused June 30 to begin detailed discussion of Russia's proposal for a fixed annual quota of nuclear test-detection inspections in Eastern & Western territory.

Soviet chief delegate Tsarapkin told Wadsworth & Wright, U.S. & British delegates, respectively, that the number of annual inspections was a political question unrelated to scientific considerations. Tsarapkin said that Russia had proposed a fixed inspection quota in an effort to bypass an earlier conference deadlock. Unless the proposal was viewed as a purely political issue, he said, the talks again would be sidetracked by complex scientific discussions.

Wadsworth & Wright replied that the number of annual inspections could not be divorced from scientific factors, particularly the effectiveness of the detection & control system to be set up by the conference.

Tsarapkin said in the conference that the USSR would not agree to discuss improving the detection system recommended by the 1958 Geneva nuclear experts' conference. He insisted that the 1958 system be tried before improvements were attempted. [See pp. 198E3-199A2]

(Scientists attending an American Physical Society meeting in Milwaukee suggested June 18 that recent findings indicated the possibility that a new and foolproof system might be devised to detect high altitude nuclear tests. They warned, however, that the same research might make it possible to disguise such tests as natural phenomena. The physicists, Drs. M. A. Biondi, L. M. Chanin, A. V. Phelps, J. L. Pack & R. F. Fox, were commenting on research on the behavior of electrons in gases by the Westinghouse Research Laboratory in Pittsburgh.)

U.S. AEC Chrmn. John A. McCone arrived in Geneva June 29 to attend the talks on a treaty to ban nuclear tests. He was accompanied by 4 members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee: Sens. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) & Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), Reps. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.) & James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.). McCone denied assertions made June 25 by Tsarapkin that he was opposed to a halt in nuclear weapons tests.* McCone asserted that "the [AEC] & I personally favor an agreement stopping all nuclear tests in all environments under arrangements assuring . . . safeguarding of the agreement."

Laborites Ask Partial A-Ban. The British Labor Party June 24 urged all nations except the U.S. & USSR to join Britain in a "non-nuclear club" and renounce A-weapons.

A statement issued by the Labor Party National Executive Com. & the British Trades Union Congress proposed that each nation "pledge itself not to test, manufacture or possess nuclear weapons . . . subject to full & effective international control." The proposed agreement would leave the U.S. & USSR in possession of nuclear arsenals but would seek to halt the acquisition of them by other nations.

Laborite Parliamentary leader Hugh Gaitskell suggested to newsmen June 24 that Britain dismantle or destroy its nuclear weapons or turn them over to the U.S. The Labor Party statement was regarded as a compromise forced by leftists who advocated that Britain begin unilateral disarmament by renunciation of nuclear weapons. [See pp. 133D3, 102D3]

(A study issued June 21 by Timothy Raison, head of the Conservative Party's Bow Group, warned that unless effective disarmament were achieved within the next few years, Britain would become a "stretch of no man's land between Fortress America & the Soviet bloc.")

H-War Toll Studied. The U.S. Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization estimated June 26 that a nuclear attack on the U.S. with 263 hydrogen bombs would kill 19,651,000 Americans the first day of the attack, fatally injure 22,179,000 others and injure (not fatally) 17,191,000. The estimate, presented to hearings of a Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Subcom., was based on theoretical damage done by 1,446 megatons of nuclear bombs dropped on 229 key target areas in the U.S. in event of a limited nuclear war. It predicted the following casualties in 6 major U.S. metropolitan areas, each presumably hit by 2 10-megaton hydrogen weapons (metropolitan area population in parenthesis): New York (12,904,000)—3,464,000 killed the first day, 2,634,000 fatally injured, 2,278,000 surviving injured; Chicago (5,498,000)—545,000 killed, 447,000 fatally injured, 648,000 surviving injured; Los Angeles (4,367,000)—698,000 killed, 2,136,000 fatally injured, 814,000 surviving injured; Detroit (3,017,000)—820,000 killed, 593,000 fatally injured, 557,000 surviving injured; Boston (2,875,000)—1,052,000 killed, 1,084,000 fatally injured, 467,000 surviving injured.†

Other testimony before the subcommittee June 22-26 brought out that chances for human survival from a nuclear attack would be increased by effective preparatory measures.

Technical Dir. Frank Shelton of the Defense Dept.'s Defense Atomic Support Agency testified June 22 that even a "very large-scale war" with nuclear weapons would not destroy mankind or present a survival hazard, in genetic terms, for areas not directly attacked.

Shelton told the hearings that one 10-megaton hydrogen bomb would dig a creater ½ mile in diameter & 240 feet deep in dry soil, kill all persons within more than 2 miles of the detonation point, level all brick buildings within 7 miles & all frame structures within 9 miles.

Dr. Ralph Lapp & 6 other members of a panel of nuclear scientists told the hearings June 23 that initial radiation from a nuclear attack would be 2.7 times more intense than estimated by the Defense Dept. & OCDM but that lethal gamma radiation would dissipate to 1/50 of previously calculated levels within one year. Dr. Willard F. Libby, retiring scientist member of the AEC, testified June 26 that millions of Americans could be saved by use of simple home-made shelters against blast & fallout and installation of an inexpensive fallout alarm in home radios. [See pp. 150F2-151D2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

St. Lawrence Dedication. Pres. Eisenhower joined Queen Elizabeth II of Britain at St. Lambert, Que. June 26 in dedicating the St. Lawrence Seaway. The queen lauded the construction of the seaway as "one of the outstanding engineering accomplishments of modern times," as an achievement that would benefit future generations and as a U.S.-Canadian "cooperative effort" that was "a magnificent monument to the enduring friendship of our 2 nations & to their partnership in the development of North America." The President called it "a magnificent symbol to the entire world of the achievements possible to democratic nations peacefully working together for the common good." [See pp. 145A2, 139B2]

The President & Mrs. Eisenhower had arrived by plane earlier June 26 at the RCAF base at St. Hubert, where they were greeted by the queen & Prince Philip. After the dedication, the Eisenhowers were the queen's guests aboard the royal yacht Britannia as it passed through the St. Lambert Lock and cruised for 5 hours in the seaway. The Eisenhowers flew back to Washington the same evening.

Queen Elizabeth & Vice Pres. Nix-

* In testimony before the Senate Disarmament Subcom. June 24, McCone had said that additional underground nuclear detonations would be necessary to "prove out" seismic detection theories and test possible techniques for decoupling or muffling such explosions. [See p. 190E1]

† Based on 1950 census figures.

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on dedicated the $650 million St. Lawrence power project at Massena, N.Y. June 27 as the British monarch entered the U.S. for the first time in her 6-week tour of Canada. She participated in ceremonies unveiling a 60-foot-high aluminum International Friendship Monument in the middle of the Moses-Saunders Dam on the U.S.-Canadian border.

The queen & her party made ceremonial visits aboad the Britannia to Quebec June 23, Montreal June 25, Kingston June 28 & Toronto June 29. She & her husband flew to Ottawa June 30. [See p. 202F2]

Wheat, Tobacco Vetoes. Pres. Eisenhower June 25 vetoed 2 bills to support prices & limit the planting of wheat & tobacco. This raised to 140 the number of bills he had vetoed since becoming President.

Mr. Eisenhower described both bills as "backward." The wheat bill (S1968), he said, "is not realistic . . . not constructive . . . not in the interest of the wheat farmers of America." He charged that it "disregards the facts of modern agriculture," the experience, "particularly in the case of wheat," that acreage controls "just do not control production" because they result in only "the poorest acres" being "retired from production and all the modern technology" being "poured on to the remainder." "This bill," he said, "prescribes for a sick patient another dose of what caused his illness"—"the discredited high rigid price supports [that] would hasten the complete collapse of the entire wheat program." He urged Congress to heed his Jan. 29 farm message, in which he had recommended "that price supports be related to a percentage of the average market price during the immediately preceding years" or alternatively, if Congress "still preferred to relate price support to existing standards," that the Agriculture Secretary be given "discretion in establishing support levels." [See p. 200G2-D3]

Mr. Eisenhower objected that the tobacco bill (S1968) resurrected "90% of 'old parity'" as a basis for determining tobacco support levels and that a tobacco farmer, therefore, "could very easily be misled into believing he would receive 90% of [modern] parity." He said the bill "holds out hope to the tobacco farmer that it will help him solve his problems, when such is not the case." The loss of foreign tobacco markets, on which many U.S. tobacco growers "are heavily dependent," "can be directly attributed to the high level of price supports that are required by existing law," the President said. The vetoed bill would have regained no lost markets "because the level of price supports it requires would still be too high," he asserted. Mr. Eisenhower pointed out also that U.S. law required "severe cuts in [U.S.] tobacco acreage . . . at a time when acreage & production abroad have been expanding." He urged Congress to enact "realistic" tobacco legislation such as he had recommended in his Jan. 29 message. [See p. 200D3]

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), GOP chairman, had urged Mr. Eisenhower not to veto the tobacco bill.

Campaign vs. Inflation. Pres. Eisenhower made public June 28 an interim report in which his Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth warned that "our economy is now at a critical juncture urgently requiring action to forestall inflation and insure sound & sustained economic growth & progress."

Although "the average prices" of consumer needs "have been remarkably stable" for more than a year, the committee said, there were "danger signs" that consumer prices might head upwards "unless affirmative action is taken now." These signs included increases in wholesale prices, increases in some consumer prices despite the stability of the average, the federal deficit, "strong pressures for irresponsible [federal] spending," "strong tendencies toward increased spending by state, county & local governments" and substantial wage raises resulting from labor-management negotiations. It warned that wage agreements soon to be negotiated in the steel, alumium, construction, rubber, lumber, rail, paper, longshoring, meat packing, metal container & other industries "could result in wage increases of such magnitude as to lead to price increases."

The committee rejected "3 misconceptions" that (1) "a small amount of inflation is no cause for concern," (2) "inflation will stimulate economic growth" and (3) "a little inflation is inevitable, relax & enjoy it."

The committee proposed, "as a minimum course of action," these 3 steps that Pres. Eisenhower pointed out he previously had recommended: Congress should (a) make clear that "all appropriate means" would be used "to protect the buying power of the dollar" and that "reasonable price stability" was recognized by Congress "as an explicit goal of federal economic policy"; (b) resist efforts to increase expenditures in fiscal 1960 & succeeding years; (c) remove the 4¼% ceiling on government bond interest.

Vice Pres. Nixon, chairman of the committee, had dictated the first draft of the report and then had joined Dr. W. Allen Wallis, the committee's executive vice chairman, in writing the final draft in the light of comments of committee members.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said June 29 that the report was little more than "an effort to justify steps already taken & recommendations already made" and fell "short of what is needed" to fight inflation. The "mounting costs of money," one of the most serious aspects of the problem, was inadequately dealt with by the committee, he said. "Few things have contributed as much to inflation as rising interest rates. The only thing the report said about this question is that the sky should be the limit on interest rates."

House Democratic leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), rejecting the report's complaint of "strong pressures for irresponsible spending" (in Congress), retorted June 28 that "Congress always has appropriated less money than Mr. Eisenhower wanted. So if there is any excessive spending the President is responsible." [See pp. 183A-C3, 159G2-A3, F3, 36G2]

Military Aid Plan. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress with his indorsement June 24 a report proposing that foreign military aid be authorized on a permanent basis instead of through the current system of annual authorizations. The report was prepared by the President's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program, headed by ex-Army Undersecy. William H. Draper, Jr. "You cannot fight a 100 years' war, which this is in a sense, by a year-to-year authorization, by a year-to-year approach," Draper declared.

The committee proposed that arms aid be planned initially 3 years ahead and ultimately 5 years ahead. It recommended that military aid be financed through the Defense Department budget and that the State Secretary be given veto power over military aid proposals to prevent them from violating U.S. foreign policy. [See pp. 200D2, 152E1, 83G3-84A1]

A-Training for Greece. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress June 11 an agreement under which the U.S. would give Greece information & nonnuclear equipment for training Greek forces in the use of atomic weapons. [See pp. 170E1, 167D-F3]

Money Requested. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress June 26 his appropriations request for fiscal 1960 foreign aid. He asked for $1.6 billion for military aid, $835 million for defense support, $700 million for the Development Loan Fund and $583,995,000 for special aid, contingencies & other needs. [See p. 200D2]

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress June 18 to appropriate $270 million instead of the $102 million he had requested in January for Atomic Energy Commission plant acquisition & construction. Part of the increase was to be used to start planning the 2-mile-long Stanford University atom smasher. Mr. Eisenhower recommended that fiscal 1960 AEC operating expenses be reduced from $2.502 billion to $2.417 billion. [See p. 159D2-E3]

The President asked Congress June 22 for $2,700,000 to build the first of 8 underground regional civil defense centers proposed by the Office of Civil Defense & Mobilization. It was to be near Denton, Tex. [See p. 128E-F2]

LABOR

Schmidt Quits as Monitor. Godfrey P. Schmidt announced June 27 that he had resigned as a monitor of the Teamsters Bro'hood, largely because the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had held that there was a "conflict of interests" in his Teamsters position. Schmidt charged that Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa had "obstructed" the payment of about $150,000 in fees due him. In a letter of resignation to U.S. Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who had

appointed him, Schmidt asserted that "there can be no reasonable hope of internal reform of the Teamsters organization . . . while it is under the domination of Hoffa & his clique" because "they do not want to clean up nor to democratize their union; they believe, as Hoffa put it, that union officers are the union." Schmidt said he would continue to represent a Teamsters rank-&-file group opposed to Hoffa. [See p. 201D2]

Teamsters Penalty Upheld. The Supreme Court June 15 upheld, by refusing to review, a $100,000 damages judgment awarded by a Utah state court to Dairy Distributors, Inc. of Amalga, Utah for an illegal secondary boycott conducted by Local 976 of the Joint Council of the Western Conference of Teamsters in violation of the Taft-Hartley law. Local 976 was ordered to pay the penalty on the company's complaint that its trucks loaded with Utah cheese had been picketed twice in 1955 at New York City loading platforms of N. Dorman & Co. One of the picket signs said the cheese had been processed by nonunion employes of a 3d party. Dairy Distributors had gone out of business after the 2d incident.

Press Distributors Indicted. A federal grand jury in New York June 23 indicted 6 officials of the unaffiliated Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union of New York & Vicinity, 5 officers of newspaper & magazine distributing firms and the Bi-County News Corp. of New York on anti-trust & labor extortion charges in the wholesale distribution of newspapers & magazines in the N.Y. metropolitan area.

Those indicted: Irving Bitz (alias Morris Grossman) of Bronx County News Corp. and Bi-County News Corp.; Sam Feldman, president of the union May 1956-May 1959; Stanley J. Lehman, the union's secretary-treasurer since 1952; Harry Waltzer, William Walsh, John Lawrence Jr. & Angelo Lospinuso, former or current business agents of the union; William Fello, Bi-County News officer & stockholder; Rocco (Barney) Fello, Bi-County News employe; Charles Gordon (alias Abraham Goldberg), Bronx County News officer & stockholder; Michael Spozate, Pacific News Co., Inc. officer.

The indictment charged the defendants with using threats of labor trouble (a) to force members of Suburban Wholesalers Association, Inc. (12 wholesale newspaper-&-magazine distributors operating in specified New York, New Jersey & Connecticut areas) to pay a total of $70,000 to Bitz & the indicted union officials, (b) to prevent shipments to Suburban Wholesalers members "not acceding to the demands of the conspirators," (c) to prevent competition for Bitz, Gordon & Bi-County. The indictment also accused all the defendants except Lospinuso & Walsh of "acts of violence & intimidation in 1958 to coerce publishers to deal with defendants Irving Bitz, Charles Gordon & Bi-County and to exclude competitors from obtaining business from such publishers." [See pp. 152G3-153D2]

Posner Indicted. A federal grand jury indictment opened in New York June 29 charged Max J. Posner, 53, garment trucking firm operator, with violating the Taft-Hartley law by giving $800 to a union official "to avoid trouble" with the union. Posner was accused of making 20 payments between June 1954 & Mar. 1957 to Jack Flaum, ex-business agent of Local 102, the trucking local of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Flaum had been jailed in Dec. 1958 for labor extortion. Posner had employed Apalachin participant Big John Ormento to solicit business and had put up $100,000 bail (using his business & realty investments as collateral) to free Ormento after the latter had been arrested on narcotics charges. [See pp. 180G1-A2, 123F-G1; Vol. XVIII, 429D2]

Press Strikes. American Newspaper Guild Local 47 called a strike against the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Feb. 21 in a dispute over pensions. A job-security issue was added Feb. 27 when the struck paper's building & equipment were sold to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A new contract providing guaranteed pensions was signed May 27, and publication was resumed with the June 1 issue. Both the Globe-Democrat and Post-Dispatch were shut down later in June by a strike of Stereotypers Local 8 that started June 10 and was settled June 23.

The San Jose (Calif.) Mercury and News, struck Feb. 14 by the Pressmen's and Stereotypers' unions, suspended publication for 128 days until June 23 while settlements were worked out with the Pressmen, Typographers, Stereotypers & Newspaper Guild (the last 2 unions signing June 18). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 428D-G3]

N.J. Utility Strike. 5,400 members of the International Bro'hood of Electrical Workers struck against New Jersey's Public Service & Gas Co. at midnight May 14 but returned to work June 23, one day after accepting a settlement providing for a 5⅛% raise plus fringe benefits. The company, the U.S.' 4th largest utility, provided electricity to 80% of the state, including all its major metropolitan areas. Supervisory employes prevented a breakdown in service during the absence of the striking linemen & maintenance employes. Pre-strike scale: $3.08 an hour. Several stone-throwing incidents and 2 beatings of nonstrikers took place during the strike.

Rail Demands. The 97,000-member Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen announced in Cleveland June 15 that it was asking the nation's railroads for a 14% raise. The 4 other operating brotherhoods had asked for raises previously. A 12% increase had been demanded in February by the 52,000-member Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers, the 33,000-member Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen and the 18,800-member Switchmen's Union of North America. The 217,000-member Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen had requested a 14% raise in April. The railroads had replied to these demands by proposing a 15¢ hourly pay cut. [See Vol. XVII, p. 90G1, G3]

Inter-Union Talks Halt. The 25,000-member Aluminum Workers International Union voted at a convention in St. Louis June 1 to end negotiations with the 1¼ million-member United Steelworkers of America. The Aluminum Workers said the talks were aimed at giving them jurisdiction over aluminum employes in the United Steelworkers but that the latter union had misrepresented the negotiations as an Aluminum Workers' effort to merge with the Steelworkers.

Representatives of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and of the International Chemical Workers Union met in Chicago May 12-13 in an effort to negotiate a merger but announced in a joint statement May 13 that they could not agree on a constitution and that they had "honest differences of opinion too substantial to be negotiated away at this time."

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Walter P. Reuther, United Auto Workers president, proposed at a Commonwealth Club meeting in San Francisco June 5 that "international fair labor standards" be established to "narrow the . . . gap" in the buying power of workers of different nations. He said this would encourage free trade. "Higher tariffs alone . . . won't work, and the Commies will exploit it," he warned. [See pp. 141F1, 76A2]

N.Y. State law against labor racketeering took effect June 1. It required the filing of annual financial reports (to be made public) by unions, employer organizations & labor consultants; it curbed financial dealings between employers & union officials; it authorized fines & jail sentences for violations by unions or employers.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

'Risk' Program Invalid. The Supreme Court ruled, 8-1, June 29 that the government "security risk" program for defense plant workers had no legal basis. Chief Justice Earl Warren's majority opinion said that neither Congress nor the President had authorized procedures denying suspects the right to confront & cross-examine their accusers.

The decision upheld an appeal by William L. Greene, ex-vice president & general manager of the Engineering & Research Corp. of Riverdale, Md., who had lost his $18,000-a-year job because the Navy had labeled him a security risk. Greene, denying Communist sympathies, said he had not been given a fair hearing because the case against him was based on the testimony of witnesses whose identity was kept not only from him but from the hearing board.

Justice Tom C. Clark dissented. He rejected "the flimsy excuse of lack of authorization" and warned against a possible "rout of our national security." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 231D1]

White Rapists Get Life Terms. Circuit Judge W. May Walker imposed maximum sentences of life imprisonment on 4 white youths in Tallahassee, Fla., June 22 for raping a Negro co-ed. (The co-ed's minister, the Rev. David H. Brooks, said the sentences marked a "turning point in the direc-

tion of equal justice," but he added that there were "4 Negroes now in the death house at our state prison for raping white women." Jimmie Lee Clark, 16, a Negro, was convicted in Marianna, Fla., May 27 of raping a white woman. Since his all-white jury refused to recommend mercy, a death sentence would have been mandatory under Florida law. Circuit Judge E. C. Welch, however, conceded June 22 that he had erred in his charge to the jury and granted Clark a new trial. Clark immediately pleaded guilty, and Welch gave him a life sentence. [See pp. 193G2, 194B1]

British Win Contract. The Army Engineers June 26 awarded a $6,512,313 contract for 8 power-generating turbines to the English Electric Export & Trading Co., Ltd. of Britain, which had submitted the lowest bid. The turbines, for the Big Bend Dam on the Missouri River in South Dakota, were to be built by John Inglis Co., Ltd. of Toronto, controlled by the English Electric Co. of Britain. Each unit was to be rated at 90,300 horsepower. Deliveries were to start in 1963, to be completed in 1965. The Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Co. of Philadelphia had submitted the $9,301,815 low U.S. bid. [See pp. 43D3, 68G1]

FOREIGN

Algeria. Dir. George V. Allen of the U.S. Information Agency declared in Paris June 29 that Pres. de Gaulle's efforts to find an "equitable & liberal" solution to the Algerian problem had the U.S. Govt.'s "wholehearted support." Addressing the 50th anniversary meeting of the France-America Society, Allen said: the U.S. "recognize[s] that [in Algeria] France faces a problem of greater difficulty & complexity than that which burdens any other free world nation," and the U.S. supported an Algerian settlement that would "maintain French ties to Algeria." Allen's speech was considered a U.S. attempt to assure France of American backing in North Africa, thus to ease the French-U.S. rift within NATO. [See pp. 198F2, 191D1]

The French Senate voted June 26 by 155-67 to authorize the French Parliament to pass the Algerian budget, and by 153-65 to make French & Algerian francs legal tender in both areas. Opposition to the measures was led by former Justice Min. François Mitterand & ex-Premier Edgar Faure (moderate leftists), Jacques Duclos (Communist) & Gaston Deferre (Socialist mayor of Marseilles). Deferre accused the French Govt. of concealing the torture of Moslem prisoners. [See p. 194F2]

Charges that French police & troops had tortured suspected rebels to obtain information had been renewed recently by the publication & seizure in France of "The Gangrene," an account by 4 Moslems of their torture while held as rebel suspects. Premier Debré denounced the book June 25 as the work of Communists but told the Senate that he had warned French generals in Algeria they would be held "personally responsible" for maltreatment of Moslem prisoners. [See pp. 155F1, 119E1]

31 rebels were killed & 16 captured in a battle with French troops June 24 on the southern outskirts of Bone, eastern Algerian coastal city. The rebel band penetrated to within 5 miles of Bone's center before they were overrun by thousands of tank-supported French troops. 6 French soldiers were killed in the battle. Premier Ferhat Abbas of the Algerian Provisional Govt. told Rome newsmen June 25 that the Bone attack had been a diversion to permit rebel reinforcements to cross the fortified Morice Line on the Algerian-Tunisian border.

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported June 23 that 534 rebels had been killed & 269 captured and 39 French soldiers killed in Algerian fighting the previous week. [See p. 186G1]

7 Algerians, reportedly members of the Natl. Liberation Front (FLN), were shot down in Lyons June 24 by terrorists of the rival Algerian Natl. Movement of Hadj Messali. [See p. 30C1]

Ed. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber of the Paris leftist weekly L'Express was attacked & beaten by rightwing veterans June 26 as he addressed a Lyons meeting of the Fed. of Algerian Veterans, a group favoring a negotiated peace in Algeria. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 375B3, 99E2]

Britain. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, 47, was released from Wakefield Prison, Yorkshire, June 23 after serving 9 years of a 14-year sentence for passing atomic bomb secrets to the USSR during & after World War II while working as a theoretical physicist for Britain. Fuchs, a confirmed Marxist, was permitted to leave Britain for East Germany the same day, ostensibly to rejoin his father, Prof. Emil Fuchs, in Leipzig. Klaus Fuchs was allowed to go abroad in the belief that nuclear advances since 1950 had made worthless his knowledge of the British & American atomic programs. He was granted citizenship June 26 by East Germany. [See p. 155A2; Vol. X, 41B, H]

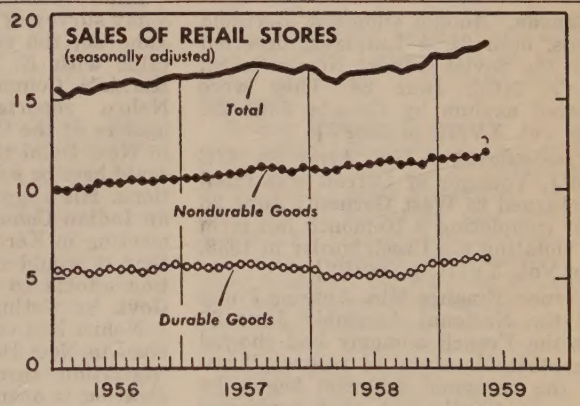
British unemployment dropped by 67,000 during May to 413,000, 1.9% of the nation's labor force, Exchequer Chancellor Derick Heathcoat Amory reported June 29. Industrial produc-

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended June 27

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,017	*$20,136	*$21,374
Currency circulation	*$31,814	*$31,877	*$30,975
Federal Reserve System—	**June 24**	**June 17**	**June 25, '58**
Reserves	*$19,482.93	*$19,548.922	*$20,766.78
Govt. securities	*$25,919.262	*$25,944.462	*$24,999.722
Note circulation	*$27,307.517	*$27,352.79	*$26,569.455
Discounts & advances	*$909.236	*$1,131.479	*$127.979
Reserve ratio	41.7%	41.3%	44.8%
Banks—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Com'l & ind'l loans§	**[a]$32,017	*$31,328	*$29,803
Agricultural loans§	**[a]$625	*$618	*$494
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,714,517,998	$14,587,865,168	$14,814,472,856
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,772,430	13,125,302	13,334,120
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	240.42	238.08	196.97
Bond sales (par value)	$26,432,000	$26,205,000	$25,149,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.72	85.75	90.99
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	158,291	158,466	109,013
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,016,825	7,009,975	6,345,385
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,035,000	8,500,000	8,225,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,331	*13,503	*11,941
Carloadings (cars)	[b]723,738	709,139	628,010
	May	**Apr.**	**May 1958**
Steel output (tons)	11,600,581	11,281,920	6,301,159
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.28⅜	$2.30	$2.19½
Corn (bu.)	$1.58¾	$1.59⅛	$1.69⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$.355	$.36	$.365
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$38.17	$38.17	$35.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.11	$6.09	$6.64
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.6	119.4	119.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]143	141	117
Failures (June 18)‡	267	295	290

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 17 [b]June 20 [c]June 13 [d]June 23



Retail store sales rose to a May record of $18.577 billion, compared with the previous May record of $17.364 billion in 1958, the Commerce Department reported June 19. It was the highest figure for any month except the Decembers of 1958 (a record $21.174 billion), 1957, 1956 & 1955; Christmas shopping, however, normally makes December a year's peak retail sales month. The Commerce Department chart above contrasts the volume of retail sales of durable & non-durable goods and of total retail sales for the years 1956-58 and for the first 5 months of 1959 after adjustment for seasonal factors. Retail sales in May exceeded the $18 billion mark for the first time (Decembers excluded). Automotive sales in May were at an all-time peak of $3.69 billion, compared with $3.566 billion in April and the previous monthly record of $3.609 billion in June 1957. Gasoline service station sales reached a record $1.469 billion total in May. [See pp. 184B2, 161A2]

tion was said to have risen in April to 110% of the Apr. 1954 level. [See pp. 177C1, 44B3]

A 7 territories in the Leeward & Windward Is.* would be granted increased self-Govt. Jan. 1, 1960, as part of British plans announced June 26 for steps toward British West Indian independence within the Commonwealth. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 132A1]

• Theories formulated by Profs. Fred Hoyle of Cambridge U. (Britain) & Thomas Gold of Harvard (U.S.), cited by the N.Y. Times June 30, held that individual atoms of the thin hydrogen gas believed to exist in galactic space B have temperatures of 100 million degrees. Hoyle & Gold postulated the formation of star galaxies as due to the condensation of hot particles around cold pockets in space. [See pp. 184F1, 170C1]

• **Burma.** Aleksandr Urevitch Kaznacheyev, 27, information officer of the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon, was granted refuge in the U.S. Embassy June 26. A statement written by Kaznacheyev June 24 & disclosed by the C U.S. Embassy June 26 said he had been forced "to spy on my fellow Russians . . . [&] my Burmese friends" and had left his post to seek "a life of freedom which is not possible for a citizen of the USSR." U.S. Amb.-to-• Burma Walter P. McConaughty turned Kaznacheyev over to the Burmese Foreign Ministry for questioning June 29 and a communiqué issued later by Foreign Min. Chan Htoon Aung affirmed that Kaznacheyev had "left the D Soviet Embassy of his own free will." Kaznacheyev left Burma for an undisclosed destination June 29 aboard a U.S. Air Force plane. [See pp. 186G2, 146F2]

Canada. Adolph Olonis & Berthold • Vilnis, both 21 & Latvians, deserted from the Soviet trawler Neman in St. John's, Nfld. June 28. They were granted asylum by Canada June 29. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 228F3]

Czechoslovakia. U.S. Army Sp. 4/C E Cole J. Younger of Detroit was freed & returned to West Germany June 26 after completing a 10-month jail term for violating the Czech border in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 369B2]

France. Finance Min. Antoine Pinay • told the National Assembly June 23 that the French economy had showed "incontestable signs of recovery" under the economic program begun by Pres. de Gaulle but that continued austerity & wage stability were need-F ed to repay pressing foreign debts and to avoid "compromis[ing] everything irraparably." [See p. 170A2]

The French Communist Party ended its 15th congress June 28 in Ivry, • a Paris suburb, with the reelection of Secy. Gen. Maurice Thorez & his chief aide, Jacques Duclos. The congress called for an alliance of all French leftists to fight the de Gaulle regime & stop the "sacrifice" of "the life of our people" to "a policy of war." Most G prominent Politburo members, including Secy. Gen. Benoit Franchon of the Gen. Confed. of Labor, were reelected to their posts. [See p. 137G3]

French Community. A $35 million loan was granted by the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development June 30 for exploitation of manganese deposits in the Franceville area of central Gabon Republic by the Compagnie Minière de l'Ogooue (COMILOG). The $89 million project also was granted a $7 million loan by the French Govt.'s bank for French Community development. [See p. 45F1]

Ghana. A Govt. White Paper published June 23 charged that the opposition United Party had abandoned democratic methods and sought "to overthrow the Govt. by violence." A report on a probe of alleged opposition plots, issued simultaneously, charged that Secy. Gen. Reynolds R. Amponsah of the United Party & opposition leader Moseto K. Apaloo, both exiled in 1958, had conspired to commit an "unlawful act" of "revolutionary character." It linked the opposition leaders to Maj. Benjamin Awhaitey, discharged for alleged failure to report the opposition plot. [See pp. 111E2, 45B2]

Iceland. The moderate Independence Party retained its dominant position in the Icelandic Althing (Parliament), and Communists lost 25% of their popular vote & one Althing seat in general elections held June 28. The Independence Party won 20 seats, Progressives 19, Communists 7, Social Democrats 6, in the 52-member Althing. Premier Emil Jonsson's minority Social Democratic cabinet was expected to continue on a caretaker basis with Independence Party backing. [See Vol. XVI, p. 207A3]

India. Prime Min. Nehru ended a 3-day survey of unrest in Kerala State June 25, the survey having included talks with E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Kerala's Communist Chief Minister. Nehru reported to Parliamentary leaders of the Congress Party June 26 in New Delhi that the Kerala dispute could best be solved by new state elections. His suggestion was rejected by an Indian Communist Party executive meeting in Kerala June 28 on grounds that it would sanction illegal opposition efforts to overthrow the Kerala Govt. by rioting & civil disobedience.

Nehru had told newsmen on his arrival in New Delhi June 26 that while "agitation through peaceful demonstration is open to anyone in a democratic setup," he opposed the picketing of schools & Govt. offices and riot tactics used by opponents of the Kerala Govt.

Chief Min. Namboodiripad ordered suspension June 25 of Kerala education law provisions giving the state government sole right to list those teachers eligible for employment by private & church schools. He invited opposition representatives to join in a study of other provisions which might be found "to require amendment or suspension."

1,158 anti-Communist demonstrators were arrested June 29 during a one-day general strike by unions supporting the school protest campaign. 1,200 more persons were arrested June 30, bringing to 20,000 the number of demonstrators held. [See pp. 202F3, 195E1]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno returned to Jakarta June 29 from a 68-day world tour and told newsmen that he would act as "a democrat" to resolve the crisis over efforts to revive Indonesia's 1945 constitution to carry out his plan for "guided democracy." [See p. 203B1]

Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army chief of staff, announced June 24 that he had called a meeting of Army commanders to "take concrete steps toward stabilizing" Indonesia's "critical" economic, financial & political problems. Premier Djuanda confirmed June 26 that "some difficulties" had arisen in the Indonesian Navy, but he denied that Vice Adm. Subijakto, Naval staff chief, had been removed.

Ireland. Philip A. Brady, 64, a druggist & Fianna Fail member, was elected June 29 to succeed Mrs. Catherine Byrne as Dublin lord mayor. The Dublin Corporation (City Council) gave Brady 21 votes to 17 for Denis Larkin, a Laborite. [See Vol. XVII, p. 214B3]

Japan. The breakup of a narcotics ring said to have smuggled $278 million worth of drugs from Red China in the past 10 years was announced June 27 by Japanese police. Wang Han-sheng, a Chinese described as "king" of the dope ring, was arrested in Osaka June 14. [See Vol. XVI, p. 48A3]

Japanese & North Korean Red Cross representatives reached agreement June 24 in Geneva on plans for the repatriation to North Korea of some of the 600,000 Koreans living in Japan. [See pp. 86D3, 70A3, 54F2]

Korea. South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee, in an address marking the 9th anniversary of the start of the Korean war, appealed to the U.S. June 24 for support in driving communism from North Korea. Rhee blamed Korea's partition on the U.S.' "mistaken judgment" that unification could be achieved without force. The U.S. State Dept. expressed sympathy with Rhee June 25 but reiterated the U.S.' "opposition to the use of force in the settlement of international problems." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 62E3]

Rhee, 84, accepted nomination for a 4th presidential term June 29 and named Assembly Speaker Lee Ki Poong as vice presidential candidate. [See p. 130B1]

Nationalist China. In a revision of the Chinese Nationalist high command announced June 29, AF Gen. Wang Shu-ming was named deputy chairman of Pres. Chiang's military advisory board to replace Gen. Ku Chu-tung, who became Natl. Defense Council secretary general. Gen. Peng Meng-chi replaced Gen. Wang as chief of the Nationalist General Staff & was promoted to general of the army. Lt. Gen. Lo Lieh succeeded Gen. Peng as Army commander-in-chief & was made a full general. [See p. 39C3]

*Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts in the Leeward Is.; Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia & St. Vincent in the Windward Is.

New Guinea. UN Trusteeship Council reports disclosed June 25 that large parts of the population of Australian-administered New Guinea had been afflicted by a deadly disease known as "kuree," marked by convulsions & giggles, and that many in the area practiced a religious "cargo cult," which led them to consume food reserves & abandon crops in anticipation of the arrival of spirit ships bearing food. [See Vol. XVII, p. 394F3]

Pakistan. Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan June 22 denied charges of an excessive defense buildup in Pakistan. The charges were made by U.S. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy at secret hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Com. May 5. Ayub Khan denounced as "erroneous" estimates that 5½ divisions were "all that is necessary" for Pakistani defense in case of war. He charged that India's "aggressive intentions & massive military buildup" were forcing Pakistan to maintain heavier forces to defend East Pakistan & the 1,400-mile northwest Pakistan frontier. [See pp. 119D1, 154G3, 145F3]

Somalia. A 10-member cabinet formed by Premier Seyyid Abdullah Issa of the League of Somalia Youth was approved by Italy June 27 for the Italian-run UN Trust Territory of Somalia. [See p. 112A1]

The new Somalia cabinet: Premier & Interior Min.—Seyyid Abdullah Issa; Min. Without Portfolio for Parliamentary Relations—Hafi Omar Scego; Reprieves & Justice Min.—Scieq Mohamoud Mohamed Faraf; Finance—Osman Ahmed Roble; Industry & Commerce—Hagi Farah Ali Omar; Public Works & Communications—Mohamoud Abdi Nur; Agriculture—Salad Abdi Nur; Education—Mohamud Jusuf Aden; Veterinarian Sanitation & Labor—Scek Ali Giuamle; General Affairs—Abdi Nur Mohamed Hussen.

Soviet Union. Decrees issued June 27 removed all universities & specialized high schools from control of the Ministry of Higher & Special High School Education and placed them under direct supervision of the 15 Soviet republics. The republics were given control of school financing & curriculum. The changes were part of Premier Khrushchev's program for decentralization of most Soviet institutions. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 335B2, 131D3]

9 U.S. governors—Leroy Collins (Fla.), William G. Stratton (Ill.), Robert E. Smylie (Ida.), George D. Clyde (Utah), John E. Davis (N. D.), Luther H. Hodges (N. C.), Robert B. Meyner (N. J.), Stephen L. R. McNichols (Colo.) & Cecil H. Underwood (W. Va.)—arrived in Moscow June 24 for a tour of the USSR. 7 of them visited Dubna, north of Moscow, June 26 to inspect the USSR's 10-billion volt betatron. They had been advised by Pres. Eisenhower June 22 to "stay in good humor" & not to "get too mad" in Russia. [See p. 205B1]

Valery F. Kalinin, Central Atomic Energy Board official in charge of the nuclear section of the Soviet Exhibition in New York, told a news conference in New York June 23 that the 3 reactors of the USSR's nuclear icebreaker Lenin each produced 90,000 kw. of thermal power. Kalinin said that 2 reactors were needed to produce 44,000 kw. required for full speed. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 324C3]

Issues of the Soviet Academy of Sciences'† magazine Vestnik, cited June 27 by the N.Y. Times, disclosed that the Soviet Govt. had approved a new Academy constitution that presumably would give scientists more control over research. The new consituation increased powers of the Academy's General Assembly, made Assembly meetings mandatory twice yearly, defined the Academy Presidium's duties & emphasized its subordination to the Assembly, and subordinated the Academy directly to the Soviet cabinet. [See p. 121A1]

Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, defense minister ousted by Premier Khrushchev, was living on pension & writing his memoirs, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, his successor, told newsmen at a Swedish Embassy reception in Moscow June 9. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 358F2, 350G3]

South Africa. 41 Africans, 38 of them women, were arrested by Durban police June 29 after clashes between police & African women picketing municipal beer halls maintained for Africans in areas near Durban. [See p. 203F2]

Africans observed a Freedom Day trade strike June 26 and began a boycott of goods produced by firms supporting the Nationalist Govt. The boycott had been urged by the African Natl. Congress. [See p. 139G3]

Spain. Agreements initialled in Madrid June 26 by Spanish officials and Per Jacobsson of the Intl. Monetary Fund, René Sargent of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation & H. K. von Mangoldt of the European Monetary Agreement provided for devaluation of the Spanish peseta and a strict austerity program in return for substantial international credits & Spanish entry into the OEEC. [See pp. 87B2, 15D1]

Tibet. The Indian Foreign Ministry declared June 30 that India would not recognize the exiled Dalai Lama as head of a "separate" Tibetan Govt. functioning on Indian territory. [See p. 203D3]

West Germany. Economy Min. Ludwig Erhard agreed June 23 to remain in the West German Cabinet after Chancellor Adenauer had written him that day to apoligize for personal attacks on Erhard and to express confidence in Erhard "as a politician & as a man." Erhard had rejected a June 22 note from Adenauer as insufficient and had threatened to challenge Adenauer within the CDU. Adenauer assured Erhard that West Germany's postwar recovery could have been "unthinkable" without Erhard's "sacrificial efforts." [See p. 202A1]

The West German Govt. announced June 28 that it had accepted responsibility for both East & West Germany in the indemnification of victims of Nazi persecution. In a Bonn meeting June 26 with ministers-president of the 11 West German states & Chrmn. Nahum Goldman of the Conf. on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, Adenauer had promised to speed settlement of 1,600,000 outstanding indemnity claims. 900,000 claims had been settled since 1953 at a total cost of 6 billion Deutsche marks ($1.43 billion). [See p. 24D2]

Decrees issued June 26 by Hesse State Education Min. Ernst Schuette ordered all Hesse senior high school history courses concentrated on study of the Nazi era. [See p. 164F1]

Yugoslavia. Vice Pres. Mijalko Todorovic told Parliament in Belgrade June 29 that Yugoslavia would attain self-sufficiency in wheat production this year for the first time since before World War II. Todorovic said that Yugoslavia, which had imported 1,200,000 tons of U.S. wheat & 800,000 tons of Soviet wheat in 1958, required no foreign grain in 1959. [See p. 95E2; Vol. XVIII, 411G1]

A British-Yugoslav trade pact signed in Belgrade June 29 provided for $36.4-$42 million worth of imports from Britain & $42-$53 million worth of exports to Britain by July 1, 1960. [See p. 121F2]

The U.S. Development Loan Fund granted a $9 million loan June 24 for construction of a thermo-electric plant in Kosovo, near the Albanian border. [See p. 47C2]

OBITUARIES

Dr. James Bernstein, 84, N.Y. physician who, as European dir. of Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Soc. 1932-42, helped resettle refugees from Germany; June 28 in Brooklyn.

Max Buset, 63, Belgian Socialist Party head who helped force abdication of King Leopold III in 1950 in favor of Prince Baudouin; June 28, Brussels.

Esther Caukin Brunauer, 57, textbook editor (dismissed in 1952 as U.S. State Dept.'s asst. dir. of policy liason to UNESCO after allegations by late Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy that she associated with Communists, she was later cleared); June 26 in Evanston, Ill. (Her husband, Dr. Stephen Brunauer, was suspended in 1951 as a U.S. Navy explosives expert for past association with Reds.) [See Vol. XV, p. 90C3]

Daniel Ellis Douty, 87, bd. chrmn. 1947-58 U.S. Testing Co. (tester of chemicals, textiles & consumer goods), silk expert; June 24, Englewood, N.J.

Dr. Jacob E. Finesinger, 56, psychiatry dept. head at U. of Maryland Medical School; June 19 in Baltimore.

Dr. John Andrews Fitch, 78, labor & social relations prof. at Columbia U.'s N.Y. School for Social Work 1917-46; June 15 in New York.

Samuel Hawkes, 82, pres.-treas. of T. G. Hawkes (crystal glass mfrs.), founder of Steuben Glass (sold to Corning Glass Works in 1918); June 26 in Clifton Springs, N.Y.

Dr. Waldo Huntley Heinrichs, 67, India-born (of U.S. missionary parents) contemporary civilization prof.

† Current Academy membership was listed by Vestnik as 518. Academy research staffs included 1,466 holders of scientific doctorates & 6,788 candidates, most of Ph. D. caliber & training.

at Middlebury College 1935-56; June 14 in Burlington, Vt.

Jon M. Jonkel, 44, public relations counselor who helped to direct 1950 election campaign of Sen. John Butler (R., Md.) vs. Sen. Millard Tydings by employing false photos (for which Jonkel was fined for corrupt practices act violation); June 29 in Jakarta, Indonesia of cerebral hemorrhage. [See Vol. XI, p. 180G]

Dorothy Shaver, 61, pres. of Lord & Taylor (NYC dept. store) since 1946; June 28 in Hudson, N.Y. of stroke.

Max Sherover, 60, Polish-born head of Linguaphone Inst. of Amer. (language courses taught through phonograph records), which he founded in 1930; June 16 in New York.

A. Cecil Snyder, 52, U.S.-born Puerto Rican Supreme Court Chief Justice 1953-57; June 29 in San Juan, P.R. of heart attack.

Boris Vian, 39, controversial French novelist ("J'Irai Cracher Sur Vos Tombes"—I'll Spit on your Graves); June 23 in Paris of heart attack.

Heinz Vopel, 51, German 6-day bicycle race rider, winner of 28 races in U.S. & Canada during 1930s; June 22 in Dortmund of heart attack.

George A. Walker, 79, chrmn. Canadian Pacific Ry. 1948-55; June 7 in Montreal.

Leo Wolfson, 76, Rumanian-born Zionist leader, founder & ex-pres. Rumanian Jews of Amer.; June 3 in N.Y.

Clay Yurdin, 40, TV director; June 15 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

Johansson Wins Title. Ingemar Johansson, 26, of Goteborg, Sweden, won the world heavyweight boxing championship in Yankee Stadium, N. Y., June 26 by knocking out Floyd Patterson, 24, of Rockville Centre, N. Y., after 2 min. 3 sec. of the 3d round. Referee Ruby Goldstein stopped the fight after Patterson had been knocked down 7 times in the round. Johansson, European heavyweight champion, remained undefeated after 22 pro bouts (14 by KOs). Patterson's defeat was his 2d in 37 bouts. Johansson weighed 196 lb., Patterson 182. The bout was the first promoted by Bill Rosensohn of New York.

Patterson had made his 4th defense of the title by knocking out Brian London, 24, of Blackpool, Eng., in 51 sec. of the 11th round in Indianapolis May 1. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 304B1, 272B1]

Other recent world title bouts:

Joe Brown, 33, of Baton Rouge, La., retained the lightweight title by scoring a 15-round decision over Johnny Busso of New York in Houston, Tex., Feb. 11 and a TKO after 8 rounds over Paolo Rosi of New York in Washington June 3. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 248H2]

Don Jordan of Los Angeles retained the welterweight title by outpointing Virgil Akins of St. Louis in 15 rounds in St. Louis Apr. 24. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 404G1]

Davey Moore, 25, of Springfield, O., won the featherweight title from Hogan (Kid) Bassey of Nigeria in Los Angeles Mar. 18. Bassey's manager, George Biddles, stopped the bout after 13 rounds because Bassey had suffered severe cuts above both eyes. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 312A2]

Golf Championships. Bill Casper, Jr., 27, of Apple Valley, Calif., won the U.S. Open championship in Mamaroneck, N.Y., June 14, for $12,000. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 208G1, 199B3]

Art Wall, Jr., 35, of Pocono Manor, Pa., won the Masters tourney in Augusta, Ga., Apr. 5 for $15,000. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 248C2, 115A2]

Ken Venturi, 28, of San Francisco won the $57,000 Chicago open June 28, for $9,000. [See p. 8D2]

Mickey Wright of San Diego, Calif., retained the U.S. women's open title in Pittsburgh June 27, becoming the first player to win the title in successive years. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 216G1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Gov. Long Freed. Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana gained his release June 26 from Southeast Louisiana State Hospital in Mandeville, a mental institution to which he had been committed for a week, by firing officials he blamed for his detention.

9 of 14 members of the state hospital board met in Covington, La., June 26 and approved the ousters of State Hospitals Dir. Jesse H. Bankston & the Covington hospital superintendent, Dr. Charles H. Belcher. Bankston had refused to resign or to order the governor's release. Long appointed Dr. J. H. McLendon to replace Belcher, and McLendon declared Long sane & entitled to go free. An hour later, at a hearing before Judge Robert D. Jones (held in Covington Jr. High School gymnasium because the courthouse was undergoing repair), Long's attorney, Joseph A. Sims, asked for the governor's release on a writ of habeas corpus. This was granted when State Atty. Gen. P. F. Gremillion indorsed the motion. Long later discharged John Nick Brown as chief of the state police and replaced him with E. P. Roy.

In a move that prevented his wife, Blanche, 51, from opposing his discharge from the hospital, Long filed suit June 25 in Baton Rouge Family Court for separation from his wife. He charged her with cruelty, desertion & abandonment. Mrs. Long filed a counter-suit for separation & $2,500-a-month alimony June 29. She charged that the Governor had threatened to kill her May 28 before he was taken to a Texas psychiatric clinic.

A medical bulletin issued June 29 by 31 physicians attending Long, who was in residence at a Covington motel, said that the Governor had suffered a "nervous breakdown" because of one or more strokes, but that he was "rational with no intellectual impairment." Physicians at Southeast Louisiana State Hospital had diagnosed Long as suffering from paranoid schizophrenia. Long had been committed to the state hospital June 18, 4 hours after he had fled Ochsner Foundation Hospital in New Orleans in defiance of his agreement to remain for 2 weeks. [See p. 196F3]

Air Crashes. 68 persons (59 passengers, 9 crew members) were killed when a TWA Super-Constellation enroute from Athens to Chicago crashed June 26 in a thunderstorm shortly after taking off from Malpensa Intl. Airport near Milan, Italy.

16 persons were killed and 118 injured when a burning U.S. F-100-D jet crashed into a school & crowded residential area June 30 in Ishikawa, Okinawa. The pilot, Capt. John G. Schmitt, had safely ejected himself from the burning plane.

14 persons aboard a Columbian Avianca DC-4 were killed June 24 when it crashed in the mountains north of Lima, Peru. [See p. 180E2]

Floods. Flash flooding along the Cobeima River in Colombia June 29 killed an estimated 180 persons.

Deaths of 187 persons in southern Kwantung Province due to the worst floods in the Kwantung area's recorded history were reported June 26 in Hong Kong. An estimated 2 million persons were made homeless.

12 persons were killed & 100,000 others left homeless in floods & landslides in Assam State, India, it was reported June 24. [See p. 196G3]

Explosion of 2 butane tank cars on a railroad trestle over the Ogeechee River near Meldrin, Ga. June 28 caused the deaths of 19 persons who were swimming & picnicking below.

(Death toll in the Lauffen, Germany bus-train collision rose to 43 June 28.) [See p. 204F2]

Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski Lumet, 35, divorced wife of conductor Leopold Stokowski, won complete custody of their 2 sons June 24 in New York. Stokowski had filed suit to extend his visiting rights with Stanley, 8, & Christopher, 7, to about 6 months every year. He was restricted instead to having them for 4 weeks each summer and on weekends. [See Vol. XVI, p. 288G3]

Robert Raymond Cook, 22, was charged June 28 in Stettler, Alberta, with the murder of his father, Raymond Cook, 51. The elder Cook and his wife (Robt. Cook's stepmother) & 5 small children were found beaten to death in the family's garage.

Charles Starkweather, 20, was executed June 25 in the electric chair in Nebraska state prison (Lincoln) for the slaying in 1958 of Robert Jensen. Starkweather also had admitted killing 10 other persons. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 176C3]

Sila Wongsin, leader of a Siamese cult of devil worshipers, was executed without trial in Korat for using 5 provincial officials as human sacrifices, the Thai Govt. disclosed June 26 in Bangkok.

Mrs. Jean Iaverone, 43, was sentenced June 29 in Brooklyn to 1-3 years in prison for the kidnaping in January of infant Lisa Rose Chionchio, who was found in good health 9 days later. [See p. 16D3]